

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—No 1103.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1806.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

### JUST RECEIVED.

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 37 1/2 cents.

### POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

### KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of

### EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

### WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap

### THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

### A VALUABLE FARM

#### FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806.

### HART & BARTLET

HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of

#### MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail. They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandise.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806.

### BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

### REMOVAL.

#### JAMES WIER,

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEENS' & WARE.

GLASS

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Lemi-johns Shrub, & Lime Juice,

20 Cwt. Compeachy oysters,

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for

Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

### BAST & YOUNG,

#### COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Foundry business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, Main Street Lexington, under the firm of A. L. & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-Smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

Subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211 3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Macconn, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Macconn.

September 9th, 1806.

### WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

#### Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main Street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12th

#### WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

by the gross, dozen or single,

#### THE KENTUCKY

#### ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1807;

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Franklin's Almanack.

A short and easy method of calculating Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, in dollars and cents.

Velocity of Light and Sound.

Application of the following passage in "Poor Richard" viz:

"He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold, or drive."

Do. of the following passage in Goldsmith, viz:

"Man needs but little here below; Nor needs that little long."

On Self government.

On Toleration.

Prophecy fulfilled in Bonaparte.

The Wish.

The Contented Man's Soliloquy.

Anecdotes.

Officers of the Government of Kentucky.

List of Roads from Lexington Kentucky, to

To Winchester, Virginia.

To Baltimore, Maryland.

To Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

To Vincennes, Indiana Territory.

To Abingdon, Virginia.

To Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Do. do. Money of the United States.

Table of the value of the Gold Coins of

England, Portugal, France and Spain, of their present fineness, in dollars and cents,

according to the act of Congress. Regulating Foreign Coin, passed the 9th February, 1793.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ERECTED A

#### FULLING-MILL.

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Croft Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING

and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Polton's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week, and return the Cloths dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market price.

WM. MCALL.

August 14, 1806.

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### DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

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MESSAGE  
FROM THE  
PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMUNICATED TO  
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.  
ON THURSDAY THE 2d DECEMBER, 1806.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays which have since taken place in our negotiations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi the advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of redelivery to France and the United States, that the continued guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however having been lately made, by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation, between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorized him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps tender this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honor to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting, and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions, it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the question of peace or war, by commencing a hostile and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negotiations with Spain; but as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will

be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi, reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi within reach of New Orleans will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun boats authorized by an act of the last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision for them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the execution of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the Legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprise, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals, against a foreign nation in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws: would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States? While advertising to this branch of law it is proper to observe that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The States on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship: with Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith, which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication

from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, defended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red river, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieut. Pike, who has ascended to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers however remain still to be explored, towards which the authorization of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana, to pay of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest; and in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and an half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund, will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering however that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question therefore now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress

the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal; but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because if approved, by the time the State Legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment to the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes, the resources destined for them.

This, fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests, at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. Such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our seaport towns & waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers, instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interest, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards keeping us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthen on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negotiations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontiers as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negotiation is prosecuted elsewhere, shall be communi-

cated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

BY THE  
PRESIDENT of the UNITED  
STATES of AMERICA.

A  
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, are conspiring and confederating together to begin, and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprises, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens, who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military of the United States, or of any of the States or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprise, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means, within their power; and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice, all such offenders in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State.

We presume that the affidavit referred to in the following article, forms the basis of the president's proclamation against Colonel Burr. That it is circumstantially correct, we will not say, but there is every reason to believe it is founded on fact. The Post-Master-General of the United States is unhesitatingly mentioned as the informant, which scarcely any printer would have the temerity to do, without being certain of the correctness of his information:—*Ohio Herald*.

"A letter received in this place, [Sag Harbour, N. Y.] from a gentleman of respectability in Connecticut, which states that he, a few evenings before, had a conversation with G. Granger, esq. in which Mr. G. stated that he had information from General Eaton at the eastward, that Col. Burr had given him the offer of second in command, if he would aid in separating the western from the eastern States.—Col. Burr informed him that all the western States, except Ohio, were ripe for enterprise—that he was amply provided with provisions and merchandize, had boat boats building at Marietta, and could have a hundred thousand dollars in specie, at half an hour's notice. Mr. Granger enquired if he would certify what he had declared, and on being answered in the affirmative, he immediately forwarded the intelligence to the president of the United States."





True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 22.

We understand that our legislature were engaged with closed doors on Friday and Saturday.

On the 5th November the American forces returned from the bank of the Sabine to Natchitoches; Gen. Wilkinson having made an arrangement with the Spanish governor, by which the Spaniards are not to pass the Sabine, nor the Americans the Anoyafunda, during the pendency of the negotiations between the two governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his correspondent in this town, dated Washington City, December 4. "The president has recommended a suspension of the non-importation bill. A bill for that purpose, was introduced by Mr. Randolph to-day, and twice read. It is expected to pass without opposition. A favourable issue is expected from our negotiation at St. James's, or this would not have been so promptly acted on."

### THE DEATH

HON. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney General for the United States of America, was announced to the Legislature of this State on Tuesday last, by General Russell, a member of the house of representatives, from Fayette county, standing in his place, in the following impressive and interesting manner:

MR. SPEAKER, I rise to announce to the house an event, which cannot but be considered a misfortune to the western country; and, indeed, to the whole United States of America. The death of a patriot who has supported with honor to himself and advantage to his country a character unfilled, whilst acting a conspicuous and eminently useful part on the great theatre of active life, must be an event calculated to produce utterable sorrow to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Is there a bosom within these walls, which throbs with the honest feelings of patriotism, that will not be susceptible of the most unfeigned sensibility, when the house is informed that the Hon. John Breckenridge is now no more! Alas! it was but the day before yesterday he paid, in the prime of life and the zenith of his usefulness, the unavoidable debt of nature.

But whilst we have ample cause to lament the loss of this great and distinguished ornament of human nature, let not his country be accused of a want of inclination, in decreeing him those marks of approbation, which will act as an incentive to virtue and promote the public welfare, by inducing those who are to follow him to imitate his praise-worthy actions.

That bright constellation of patriots, whose genius shone forth with resplendent lustre in 1801, are gradually dropping off from the busy scenes of life. Mason the Cato and pride of Virginia, is gone forever; and Breckenridge, whose talents claim and have received the applause of his countrymen, is now an inanimate, a lifeless corpse! The integrity of Jackson has secured to him a distinguished standing in the archives of the national gratitude; and whilst talents and honesty are considered as the proper attributes of statesmen, his noble stand against corruption will always, with affectionate respect, be recollected by his fellow citizens.

In the unadorned language of sincerity, I call the attention of the citizens of Kentucky, to a recollection (if it is possible they can have been forgotten) of the services of the late Attorney General of the United States.

It will be well remembered, that whilst a senator in congress from this State, he acted a leading and distinguished part in obtaining the repeal of many obnoxious laws.

But it is to his usefulness on this floor, that I can with equal propriety call the attention of his fellow-citizens. To repeat what he did perform, would be, perhaps, here unnecessary, as his conduct must be impressed on the minds of the citizens of Kentucky. It may be asked what he did not perform that was not advantageous to his country.

I hope, therefore, that the resolution which I am about to offer, will receive the unanimous assent of this honorable body; and that the Senate of this State will join us in condolence at an event, which all must consider, at this juncture of our affairs, a great political misfortune.

Whereupon General Russell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously entered into by the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that as a mark of approbation due to the talents, and political services of the late Honorable John Breckenridge, a citizen of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and Attorney General of the United States of America, the members of the legislature will wear crape on the left arm, as a badge of mourning, for the space of thirty days; and that the officers of the government as well as the bar of Kentucky, be and they are hereby requested to do the same.

### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 2d.

Mr. Grundy moved and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz.,

In General Assembly.

Whereas it is considered of importance, that the citizens living under the same government should be correctly informed of the views and intentions of every portion of the community; and as the sentiments of the people of Kentucky, may be misunderstood by those who, from their remote situation, have not an opportunity of judging of the disposition which the citizens of this State entertain towards the general government; and as an expression of the public will through their representatives, is deemed the most effectual mode to prevent any misapprehension of our sentiments which might be occasioned by the conduct of individuals, or might grow out of misrepresentation—

Resolved, Therefore, by the general assembly, that the people of Kentucky, feel the strongest attachment to the federal government and consider a dismemberment of the union as the greatest evil which could befall them; and would view with abhorrence any individual or set of individuals who should attempt to separate us from those whose interests are so intimately connected with our own; and for whom the people of Kentucky entertain an unchangeable attachment, arising from a lively recollection of their united efforts for liberty.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have entire confidence in the present administration of the general government, and have no doubt that such measures will be pursued, as are best calculated to secure us peace and tranquility, and at the same time preserve our national honor from insult.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the United States, to the executives of the different States, and to our present senators and representatives in congress.

Thursday, Dec. 4th.

On the motion of Mr. Grundy, The house took up the resolution which was read and laid on the table by him yesterday; which being read was unanimously agreed to.

### CHILLICOTHE, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday the second inst. the Governor of this State sent the following confidential communication to both houses of the Legislature: TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

A number of concurrent circumstances, received from sources on which the greatest possible reliance may be placed, warrants a belief, that some hostile expedition is on foot inimical to the peace and interest of the United States, as well as calculated to prove ruinous to the peace and prosperity of the western part thereof. As chief magistrate of this State, I have thought it a duty I owe to my fellow citizens, to this State, and to the general government, to lay the information I have received before the representatives of the people, that their united wisdom might direct to some means of prevention, as far as in their power, towards counteracting the evil designs.

I have it from a gentleman of great respectability, clothed by the United States with a public character, that a person living near Marietta, on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this State, has avowed himself an agent of a gentleman late high in office in the United States, and is empowered, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from ten to fifteen bateaux, forty feet long, on the Muskingum river, and is purchasing provisions to load them with, and endeavoring to engage active, enterprising young men, to sail there-in down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the time of engagement, with promises of future fortunes, &c.—that this agent proposed to two gentlemen of great respectability to join in a plan, suggested by his principal, and which he had engaged in, which would procure for them ample fortunes.

which plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury (which amounts to upwards of two millions of dollars) the military stores, and a fine park of French brass artillery laying there, and to erect a government independent of the United States, under the protection of a foreign European power; and finally to force, or draw the people of the western country to secede from the Union, by sundry means pointed out.

It has also been suggested, that three different small armaments below this, on the Ohio, are preparing to join this expedition, and if all are permitted to join, will amount to thirteen hundred men, the force designed to commence operations with—and from which, owing to the disaffection of the people of that territory, and the expectation that the American troops will be kept in motion by another power, success is strongly calculated on. It is also strongly suspected that a foreign gentleman, friendly to the enterprise, has pecuniary means equal to the extent and wants thereof, at command.

On Friday last, I received a communication from a general officer in the militia, in the first division, informing me, that two boats loaded with artillery, muskets and bayonets, new, and of French manufacture, passed down the Ohio, on board of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language; that for want of legal authority he was not able to gratify his patriotic wishes in arresting them.

Under this state of things, it is submitted whether the public energies of Ohio ought not to be directed towards counteracting that part of the preparing forces within our jurisdiction, on the Muskingum river, and the securing the agent preparing them, if possible? And indeed, it is thought other forces may defend the Ohio from above, and which might be stopped in the Ohio while floating down towards the point of junction.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Chillicothe, Dec. 2d, 1806.

### CHILLICOTHE, Dec. 13.

On Wednesday evening last Dennis Casset, esq. of Wheeling, was arrested by a writ from the Governor. Thursday he was brought before the Supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a lengthy investigation, was required to give appearance bail in 10,000 dollars, which was complied with. Yesterday a Grand Jury was empanelled, who have not reported.

Under these circumstances remarks are highly improper; but it is a duty we owe to the accused and truth to correct an error in the last Gazette. Mr. Casset never offered to enlist any person for Col. Barr, but to an old acquaintance (Michael Baldwin, esq.) offered 10 dollars to enlist under himself.—So says the evidence.

### NATCHEZ, November 18.

General Wilkinson, we understand, has made another requisition of five hundred Militia, from the Secretary of this Territory, to defend the Mississippi to New-Orleans—on what service we do not pretend to know. The Secretary is said to have refused a compliance with this requisition.

The General departs this morning for New-Orleans.

### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Evander, Sturges, 18 days from St. Thomas.—Captain S. informs, that it was reported at that place previous to his departure, that three French ships of the line had got into Martinique, after having had an engagement with a British Squadron, in which the French had lost four of their consorts, having on board 1000 troops. Further particulars were not known.

It is confidently stated, that the French Minister at Washington has intimated to our executive, that the rescinding of the St. Domingo law would not be displeasing to him or his court. The reason alledged for this concession is that, since the passage of the interdiction statute, the trade has fallen entirely into the hands of British adventurers; who are generally so well armed as to bid defiance to the French privateers!

### LONDON, Sept. 30.

#### THE ARMY.

It will, we are persuaded, give general and warm satisfaction to the army, and the country, to learn

the liberality of government, in permanently appointing the brave General Beresford as Commander in chief at Buenos Ayres, with the same salary as possessed by the Spanish governor, viz. 10,000l. per annum.

### A COURT OF APPEALS,

For the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia.

WILL meet at the house of John Kiefer, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 3d day of January, 1807, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all those delinquents who were fined at the last Regimental court for the assessment of fines, who may think themselves aggrieved, will be heard.—Those who cannot personally attend, may state their excuses in writing, on oath, and leave the same with either of the Field officers, on or before that day.

George Trotter jr. Lt. C. C.

December 17, 1806.

### TO BE RENTED.

FOR the next year, the farm whereon Capt. William Stevenson lived this year, supposed to be fifty or sixty acres of cleared land, about eight acres of meadow, two good dwelling houses, and other convenient out-houses, situated convenient for the reception of two families. Immediate possession will be given. Also a number of NEGROES to be hired by private contract, two of them Carpenters, and one of them a noted good Cook. For terms apply to Leonard Young.

20th December 1806.

### TATE'S CREEK MILLS.

WANTED immediately at Macheen's late Winter's Mills, near the mouth of Tate's creek, in Madison county, a MAN who is acquainted with milling, to assist in carrying on the manufacturing of Flour, for Orleans trade; none need apply but such as can be well recommended.—apply to the subscriber at the mills. Also, a COOPER wanted to set up stuff ready got out and well seasoned. All Farmers or Traders delivering wheat from the opposite side of the river, to manufacture for Orleans market, shall be thankfully received and the utmost attention paid; and the flour delivered to them or order, on the bank of the river free of any charge for hauling, by giving me timely notice for the same.

James M'Call.

December 19, 1806.

TAKEN up by John Watts, living on the headwaters of Huston, near the Widow Jacoby's, Bourbon county, a Bay Horse, twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots on the near side of his back, a few white hairs in his near ham, shod all round; appraised to 55 dollars, before

Richard Biddle, J. P. B. C.

26 July, 1806.

### A NEW FULLING MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber has removed his Fulling Mills, two and a half miles lower on Hickman creek, from maj. John Morrisson's, where he intends to carry on the above business, in all its various branches; he also returns his sincere thanks to the public and his former customers, and he hopes to render them full satisfaction, from the superior feat he has built on. To accommodate distant customers, Cloth for dressing will be received at George Anderson's, merchant in Lexington, and at Thomas Adom's in Versailles—where he will attend the first Monday of every court, and return the same the next court, on as reasonable terms as any other Fuller in the State.—Part produce will be taken, at the market price, if delivered at the time when the cloth is dressed, at the mill, or at some convenient place agreed on. One or two Apprentices to the above business is wanted immediately, and they will meet with good encouragement.

SAMUEL HAYS.

December 8, 1806.

Clarke Circuit, October term, 1806.

Cornelius Skinner, complainant,

against

William H. Woodward, &c. defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant Woodward, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teffe

Saml. M. Taylor, C. C. C. J.

### DANIEL BRINER.

#### TOBACCONIST.

WANTED from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrisson's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806.

### WANTED.

TWO or three smart active boys, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, as apprentices to the

### BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS.

Boys of the above description who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

Benjamin Farbey.

Lex. Dec. 10, 1806.

### A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE three miles and a half from Lexington on the Boonsborough road, handsomely improved. For Particulars enquire of Gen. Robert Todd, in Lexington.

JOHN TODD.

Nov. 26, 1806.

### NEW STORE.

#### ABNER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in the House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

### NEW GOODS.

Of this fall's importation from Europe, which he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE, or by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices. Also, the best Pennsylvania

#### BAR IRON,

#### CASTINGS,

#### WINDOW GLASS,

#### HOLLOW WARE,

from Pittsburgh, and

#### NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Pennsylvania iron.

Lexington, 1806.

### LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1.

THE Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room, at ten o'clock A. M. on the 27th inst. being the anniversary of St. JOHN the Evangelist. By order of the W. M. GEO. M. BIBB, Sec.

December 8, 1806.

### FOR SALE AT ONE YEAR'S CREDIT.

WILLIAM NORTON offers for sale, public auction on the 4th of March 1807, his small place, lying on the main state road, leading from Lexington to Mount Sterling, and so on to the Mud-Licks, and to Baltimore, on which I have lived and kept my Cabinet-maker's shop for eleven years, and is a good stand for any mechanic, or any public business. There is seventy or eighty thousand of good and well burnt Bricks on the place. I will sell also my set of tools and all my household furniture. I will take a young mare or gelding, valued from eighty to a hundred dollars.

December 15, 1806.

### FOR SALE.

#### A valuable tract of LAND.

Within two miles of Lexington on the Frankfort road, containing upwards of 550 acres.

Many circumstances combine to make this a profitable and highly valuable

#### FARM,

Particularly its proximity to market,

#### FINE TIMBER,

And SPRINGS which have never fail.

Terms will be known by application to the proprietor, C. W. LEWIS, at Wilcox's INN, if made within the space of three weeks.

£. 9s. Lexington, 2d Decr. 1806.

### J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia,

and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE & STATI-

### ONARY.

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

### BAR IRON & CASTINGS,

### & NAILS.

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following,

#### —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Haykin's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Wallington's Reports, Call's do, Vesey Junior's do, Henry Blackstone's do, Coke's do, Burrows's do, Cowper's do, Story's Pleadings, Magnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kames's Law Practice, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Elphinstone's Writings, Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Garrison's Speeches, Moore's Anacron, Sanfon's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barbicomy's Travels in Italy, Koscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Arolo, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interselling Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santelme, Hellman's Philology, Paley's do. do. Evidence of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

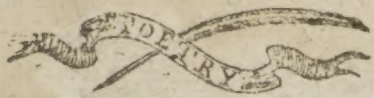
The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willson's, Lyle's, Harrison and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

Sundry Advertisements unavoidably omitted for want of room shall be attended to in our next.





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

The following tale is said to be founded on a fact.

From the Luzerne Federalist.

A while before the amputation, Of this from Britain's warlike nation, A Suffolk Yankee somewhat witty, A peddling went to New-York City. I need not to the knowing tell What Jonathan took down to sell; For they well know that Suffolk's staple Is bowls and dishes made of maple. In every street, in every square, Jonathan tried to sell his ware. But all in vain—I'll tell you why, (A fact not reason) none would buy. I told you Jonathan had wit, So he on this expedient hit, To sell his ware and fill his purse, ("I was better to so than worse.") Some British ships of war were there, (Their streamers floating in the air.) Their sails all bent, and every day Expecting to put out to sea. The Yankee got, but how's a mystery, (That's not revealed in any history) A naval officer's suit throughout, In which, when dress'd he sallied out, And with bold air, a merchant's store Entered where he had been before; Then thus quoth he—"Our Commodore

with us. A quantity of wooden dishes; If you have any that are neat, We'll take a parcel for the fleet." Old Wholefare did not recognize The Yankee in his fine disguise, And thus with serious air replied, "I think, sir, you can be supplied; Altho' sir, I have none on hand, There's some in town, I understand, And if to-morrow you'll send up, I'll have them ready in my shop. Any thing else, sir? 'ny thing more? Nothing wanted from the store?" The Yankee bowing, deaconaire, Replied, "nothing but the ware." Then march'd as swift as an express, And quick returned his home made dress. No sooner was he rigg'd complete, When Wholefare waddled down the street,

"Your luck is bad, my friend," quoth he "You've all your ware on hand I see;" "Yes," quoth the Yankee, "and I wish I'd never seen a wooden dish, I don't believe I ever shall Be able all my load to sell." Quoth Wholefare, "friend it all a force is, To think to sell when such a scarce is, Besides your price's to out of reason, You won't sell tho' you wait the season; But yet to oblige yet I don't care, To take a portion of your ware. Nay, friend, as you are here a stranger, And are of being press'd in danger, (The offers out of kindness meant) If you'll deduct fifteen per cent, I'll take the load." "Nay," quoth the Yankee,

"I'll neither take ye up nor thank ye, I'll sooner throw my ware away, Than fall a groat from what I say." Wholefare concluded in a trice 'Twas best to give the man his price, So paid to Jonathan his gold, Thinking his ware already sold. 'Twas said for more than half a year, The merchant's shelves were filled with ware, And that he edr'd the British navy, For serving him a trick so curvy. The Yankee as you well may guess, Was highly pleased with his success, And home to Suffolk straight he hied, And told his friends the trick he tried, And often now as round the fire The social glads and pipe inspire, The old man makes his neighbors stare, Relating how he sold his ware.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

HUMOUR.

Some years since, male fashions of jackets and neckcloths prevailed among the females, but the ladies have since determined to differ from the gentlemen as much as possible—therefore, while our Beaux carry their hands in their pockets, our Belles carry their pockets in their hands.

A merchant in N. York, enquired of a countryman, the character of a Deacon; his neighbor, who made a great profession of religion, and had applied to the merchant for a credit. The countryman said, that God-ward the Deacon, was accounted a very honest upright man; but that Manward, he was little twistical or so!

At a late Town meeting, in Suffolk county N. J. a person who had been formerly a Justice of the Peace, was elected and accepted of the office of Constable, a bye-stander observed that he would not give a d—n for a man who would accept of the office of Constable after he had been a Justice. The old gentleman observed that he would not give a d—n for a man who could not learn to step down as well as up in a Republican Government.

Mode of Courtship in Greenland.

It is generally observed that women enter into matrimony with more willingness, and less anxious care and solicitude, than men; for which many reasons arise. The

women of Greenland are, however, in many cases an exception to this general rule. A Greenland having fixed his affection, acquaints his parents with it, and they acquaint the parents of the girl.—Upon this, two female negotiators are sent to her, who, left they should shock her delicacy, do not enter directly on the subject of their embassy, but launch out in praises of the lover they mean to recommend—of his house, his furniture, and whatever else belongs to him; but they dwell most particularly on his dexterity in catching seals. She, pretending to be affronted, runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires. After this the two females, having gained a tacit consent from her parents, search for her; and, on discovering her lurking place, drag her by force to the house of her lover, and there leave her. For some days she sits with dishevelled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance; and at last, if kind entreaties cannot prevail upon her, she is compelled by force, and even by blows, to complete the marriage with her husband. It sometimes happens, that when the female match-makers arrive to propose a lover to a Greenland young woman, she either faints, or escapes to the uninhabited mountains, where she remains, till she be discovered and carried back by some of her relations, or is forced by hunger and cold to return. In both these cases she previously cuts off her hair, which is an infallible indication that she is determined never to marry.

This peculiar disposition of the Greenland women, is not derived from nature, whose dictates and influence are nearly the same in all regions and climates; it proceeds from the horror which arises at the slavish and dependent state of the wives of that country; and the still more abject and dejected state of the widows. The wives, besides being obliged to do every servile office, are frequently subjected to the merciless corrections of their husbands. The widows, when they have no longer a husband to hunt and fish for them, are destitute of every resource, and frequently perish of hunger. Hence matrimony, which in most places makes the condition of women more independent and comfortable, among the Greenland women renders it truly wretched. No wonder, therefore, that they enter into it with so much reluctance and regret.

A mild and effectual mode of repressing Servants.

The late Mr. Hayward, of Chester, was remarkable for retaining his servants a considerable number of years, which, he has often observed, was more the effect of a gentle than severe mode of repressing them. As for instance, when a servant, waiting at table, has been so far neglected as to suffer him to wait for a clean plate, he has risen and done that office; when the servant apologized for the neglect, he has received for answer, "There was no harm done—your head was upon other business, and it is impossible you can attend to two things at once." So if his garden was neglected, he would take a spade in the presence of his gardener, and falling to work, extort a similar apology from him; which he returned with, "Don't disturb yourself; you've something else to think of, and you can't possibly mind my business and your own together." Two or three of these quaint, but keen rebukes served him for more than thirty years; and he found them abundantly more salutary, and far less troublesome, than any violent scoldings or oaths that could possibly be made use of.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carey, a missionary in India to his friend in Edinburgh.

Sept. 27, 1805.

The means afforded of spreading gospel light, by dispersing the word of God, and pamphlets, have been great, and the exertions of our friends very generous; and though the light struck up be but as a spark, it has glanced upon very many. Yet, from a calculation made a few days ago, it appears that it will require the expenditure of a sum not less than 250,000l. sterling, to furnish every twelfth person in Bengal with a New Testament, at the cheapest rate that we can print them: What then must we say of the whole of Hindoostan and the surrounding countries? The prospect on one side almost sinks our hopes; but the promise and faithfulness of God encourages us to go on.—"The earth must be

filled with the knowledge of the Lord." This knowledge must be conveyed by the word of his grace, published and preached. Compared with the greatness of the work, the means are but small; and perhaps three fourths of those means which God has committed to his church are withheld, by the influence of custom, preconceived opinions of church government, timidity, conformity to the world, luxury, covetousness, or other evils; perhaps few feel as they ought, the sin of not devoting ALL their talents, influence and substance to the Lord.

JOHN BEDFORD of Philadelphia, has obtained a patent for making "Iron bound Boots and Shoes," which is stated to be "one of the most economical inventions ever offered to the consideration of the public, for it not only saves immense labour, but materials also. He says, after noticing the facility with which the shoes are made, that if one man and a boy can make as many as six men could, and each pair of those will wear as long as two pair of the others, this new plan evidently makes a man and a boy equivalent to the work of 12 men on the old plan, and saves half the usual consumption of leather; and should this improvement be extended over the whole of the United States the saving of leather will be immense.—New-York Herald.

"These goods are principally adapted to the use of people whose occupations cause them to wear out a great number of shoes, and who want strong serviceable shoes at a low price. They would suit farmers, people employed at iron works, brick makers, brick layers, carpenters, seafaring men, and all persons who work in wet or damp places as they are much more water proof than the common kind. Country store keepers and the owners of slaves in the southern states, will find it highly to their interest to purchase these goods, as they are not only more serviceable, but cheaper than the common kind, and possess this singular advantage, that the wearer may mend them himself without any difficulty."

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND.

Mr. Carr the celebrated tourist has paid a visit to Ireland last year, and published his observations on that country in a single volume, which we strenuously recommend to the perusal of all those who wish to receive correcter opinions respecting that country than they could have imbibed from the petulant writers who have hitherto indulged their vanity in writing about a people whom they had neither the heart nor understanding, perhaps not even the opportunity to understand. We think this a good sequel to the tour of the candid and philosophic Arthur Young.

We mean to give copious extracts from this work. Of the style of Mr. Carr we own ourselves to be no admirers. At affection renders it extremely hurtful, at times, to the sense of the classical scholar. But his conceptions are frequently correct, his reflections playful and not often injudicious. And he generally displays considerable felicity in hitting off the characteristic features of a people.—Peoples friend.

"The common Irish marry very young, and hence there are very few spurious children in that country, and infanticide is scarcely ever heard of."

"The native pride of the low Irish is ill directed by ignorance, and the frequent source of many of their better qualities. Although there are many beggars in Dublin, and in other towns; yet to be reduced to beggary, is thought so odious, that no one would set up for a beggar, more than he would for a prophet, in his own country. No one, however pinched, would ask for alms in his own neighborhood. An intelligent friend of mine told me, that a miserable creature, who went by the name of Dr. Donnelly, although in a state of actual penury, would never accept of a bit of pork, a potatoe, or drink of milk, if offered him; but preferred eating offal from a dunghill, to the idea of being supported as an object of charity. After a fast of three days, he has been known to refuse proffered victuals. This man one day went twenty-seven miles with a letter for a gentleman to his daughter at school; arriving early in the morning, the servant girl, upon opening the door, after a loud and consequential double rap, was much surprised to see this wretch in rags, and, without asking him any questions, she said, "go along, we have

got nothing for you." The Doctor immediately returned home, without delivering the letter, making a distance of 54 Irish miles without having broken his fast.

"There have been instances of gentlemen opening gratuitous schools upon their estates, and, from ignorance of the character of their own countrymen, they have been surprised to find that frequently the poor people would not send their children; they forgot that native pride which revolts at eleemosynary aid. In such an instance as this, if the independent spirit of the parent had been flattered, by calling for the payment of only a tester at the end of the year towards the discharge of some of the expenses incident to the establishment, the child would not have been withheld from it."

"The attachment of the low Irish to their children is very great. To play with her child is the highest delight of the mother; and, for this indulgence, she will, by an injudicious, but natural miscalculation of maternal duty, omit the care of herself and her house: nor is the piety of their affection to their parents less distinguishable. Ireland is not cursed with English poor-laws; there are no pauper-houses there, into which a child, in the full vigor of life and health, can cast the hoary-headed, infirm author of his days, as he would a loathsome incumbrance, to languish out the poor remains of life under the neglect or barbarity of a parochial officer, deserted by the being to whom he has imparted existence, and cut off from all the endearments of filial gratitude. It is a rare sight to see, in Ireland, an aged parent begging for bread; he has rarely the necessity of appealing, in want and anguish, to him."

"That doth the ravens feed, 'Tis, providently catered for the sparrow."

"Of the extreme hardness of the Irish, the following instances are given. Mr. Gordon, in his history of the Irish Rebellion, says, 'The hardness and agility of the labouring classes of the Irish, were on this (speaking of an affair at Gorey) and other occasions, in the course of the rebellion, very remarkable. Their swiftness of foot and activity in passing over brooks and ditches were such, that they could not always in crossing the fields be overtaken by horsemen; and with so much strength of constitution were they found to be endowed, that to kill them was difficult, many after a multitude of stabs, not expiring until their necks were cut across.' Another remarkable instance is mentioned by the author, respecting the recovery of a rebel named Charles Davis, of Enniscorthy, a glazier, 'who, after having subsisted on the body of a cock for four days, in a loathsome hole where he was concealed, was discovered in the act of running away from his lurking-place, & brought to Venegar-hill, where he was shot through the body and one of his arms, and violently struck in several parts of the head with a pike, which however penetrated not into the brain, & was thrown into a grave on his back, with a heap of earth and stones over him. His faithful dog having scraped away the covering from his face, and cleansed it by licking the blood, he returned to life, after an interment of twelve hours, and is now living in perfect health.'"

"In battle on shore and at sea, the Irish soldier and sailor have been remarkable for their valor, steadiness and subordination; no considerable portion of the population of Ireland may be found on board of our ships of war. As far back as Spencer's time, the bravery of the Irish soldier was honorably mentioned. That happy genius says, 'I have heard some great warriors say, that in all the services which they had seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man than an Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely to his charge.'"

"An Irishman and a bull form a twin-thought in an Englishman's mind: long and inveterate prejudices have made them as inseparable in reflection as a bull and his horns. I went to France in the full persuasion of seeing a race of lean men, and found them of the ordinary size and stature; and many of them of a bulk and vigor that an untravelled Englishman would reluctantly give credit to. I went to Ireland expecting a bull to fly out of every Irishman's mouth every third time he spoke. That the lower

classes make bulls, I believe, because I have been well informed that they do, and because the lower classes of other countries make them also. It may happen that the lower Irish make more, on account of the uncommon quickness of their thoughts and the volubility of their speech. A common Irishman seldom gives himself time for reflection; and before a question is half delivered, the whole of his answer is discharged, and another ready to follow; and moreover, if he knows nothing of the subject on which he is asked, he is sure to give some, and generally an instantaneous reply. The following circumstance, which occurred last year in London, is a tolerable instance of a low Irishman speaking with that sort of precipitation. An Irish labouring bricklayer laid a wager with his companion and fellow-labourer, that he could not carry him on his head (a frame with a handle, which bricklayers use for carrying mortar upon their shoulders) up a ladder to the top of a high house and bring him down again safely; the bet was taken and won. As Pat, who rode upon the hod alighted, he said, "By Jafus, he tripped once as we were coming down, and I was in hopes, 'I should have won my wager.' A similar want of reflection induced the following whimsical observation. During a severe gale of wind, an Irishman, who was going to England to work in the harvest there, told the captain of the packet, who appeared to be much fatigued with his attention to his vessel; "Now, do go below, my honey, and take a nap; and, if we strike, never fear but I'll tell you of it."

JOS. GRAY.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite melsrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise, of the latest importations, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Which will be sold cheap for cash. Lexington November 16, 1806

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, 10 — Jamaica Spirits, 10 — Madeira L. P. } WINES, 4 — Sherry, 4 — Colemanar, 4 — Port, 8 — Pepper, 10 — Brimstone, 6 — Alum, 15 — Copperas, 10 — Ginger, 10 — Madder, 8 — Chocolate, 50 boxes Segars, 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Logwood, 10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS 10 do. Hyson Skin, 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

Strayed or Stolen, From Louisville, a handsome, large BLACK HORSE,

15 hands a inches high, 8 or 9 years old next spring, with a bulky mane and tail, trots and paces well, in all probability, if not stolen, he will make towards Fayette county, as he was there raised. A reward of

Ten Dollars, will be given to any person who will deliver the above horse to Thomas January, Lexington, or to me, on Harrod's creek, Jefferson county.

5<sup>th</sup> Aaron Fontaine.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

8th December 1806.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on Thursday the first day of January next at 12 o'clock. By order of the President & Directors, JOHN L. MARTIN, C. K. I. C.

11 Jan.

WHEAT WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good, clean, merchantable Wheat, to be delivered at Thomas Lewis's mill, three miles below Lexington; for which they will give a higher price than has been customary, and advance a part in cash, on the delivery of the Wheat. For further particulars, apply to John Jordan jun. or messrs. Samuel and George Trotter in Lexington; or at the mill above alluded to.

THO. LEWIS & JACOB M'CONATHY.

N. B. Country work will be done at said mill.

November 26, 1806.

Geo. M. Bibb, 211

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky